VIEW'S FROM A COMPETENT SOURCE,

SOME EXCELLENT SUGGESTIONS TO CONGRESS.

Comparison between It and Other Yards.

FAIR ARGUMENT FOR CONSIDERATION.

To the Editor of the National Republican Siz: The Committee on Naval Affairs in the Benste, in its report to that body, January 28. 1875, advises that the navy yards at Philadelphia, New London and Washington be dispensed with, Dispensing with the yard at Philadelphia is sim-Dispensing with the yard at Philadesphia is sim-ply occupying a new location for that yard in or immediately adjoining the city; it is morely changing the name from Philadelphia navy yard to League Island navy yard. League Island is a very short distance below the present site of the navy yard, and is practically in the same city. The New Loudon yard may be dispensed with without detriment to the navy. It never has been a navy yard in the proper sense of the term. The natural obstacles of the location, which must be removed in order to make it a convenient place for building, equipping and repairing sulps of-war, seem to be so great that no serious attempt has over been made to remove them. The committee assign as reasons why the navy yard at Washington should be dispensed with that the yard has too small an area for an extensive establishment, and has of late been used rather for rebairing and usenifacturing than for without detriment to the navy. It never has been give establishment, and has of late been used rather for repairing and issuing cturing that for building. The approach to it is by a creeked and difficult chennel. It is far from the sea; is remote from supplies of timber, from and coal; the num-ber of waited artisans is limited; and there is ne work deas as it that cannot be more cheaply done and the materials more cheaply obtained a League leland when that yard is put in prope condition to do it."

The committee say, in this connection, that the "Washington navy yard is well supplied with good buildings, tools and machinery, which, in better locality for its purposes, would be of great

value.

It is true that the area of the Washington navy yard is small, but upon that small area some of the best ships of were constructed, and there is room now to build two styles of the first-class at the same time. There has been erected, and now in existence, rolling mills, machine shops, soundries, botter shops saw units, At., buildings of a substantial and permanent character, supplied with machinery sufficient to manufacture all the appliances and articles (except cordago) necessary to the construction and equipment of both sailing and steam vessels of war in short, in the Washington may yard ships of war can be constructed and conjugat ready for service with a much and equipped, ready for service, with as much dispatch, and with as little aid from private es-tablishments as any other navy yard in the couny. The area of the Washington navy yard is too

The river Fotomac, it is true, is not straight, but it is not sore "creoked" in the course of its channel than most of the important rivers on the Atlantic stope, including the Delaware. It may have been difficult to savigate in the carly history of the country, but the difficulties have disappeared long ago before the skill and experience or its priods. The only really "crooked and difficult" approach to the Washington navy-yard less in the Anacestia river, upon which the yard is located. From the mouth of that river to the mayy-yard is less than two miles in distance, and its channel has become, by the neglect of many years, a surrow, crooked and shallow stream. The Potomac river is navigable for ships drawing twenty-two lect of water, from its mouth to the anacestia, and \$50,000 expended in credging out the short channel of that river would canble those ships to ascend without difficulty to the navy-yard—an expenditure which pastice to the citizens of the District doing business on the Anacesta whone demands, and compustice to the citizens of the District doing busi-ness on the Annoosta whome demninds, and com-pared with the great results to the Washington navy-yard, bringing its mechanical resources into active employ ment, the expenditure of such a sum-sinks fire insignificance.

The Washington navy-yard

"IS PAR PROM THE SEA." This argument in favor of its removal might have been tenable one hundred years ago, but now the steam-engine has annihilated distance. An ordinary steamer can make the distance from the Atlantic ocean to Washington city in twenty-four hours. Being "far from the sea" is at the present day rather an argument in favor of the location—it is more difficult of approach by an hostile fleet. The committee have fallen into a great mistake when they say that the Washington yard "is re-mote from supplies of timber, iron and coal." Jaexinaustible quantities of all those essentials to the construction and equipment of a navy are within easy distance of the Washington navy yard. The most important timber, and that of within easy distance of the Washington nary yard. The most important timber, and that of which the largest quantity is used in the construction of ships, is white eak. The forests of Maryland and Virginia, bordering on the Chesapenke bay and its tributaries, have furnished and are new intrinshing large supplies, not only to the mavy yard at Washington, out to the navy yards in the North and East, and to private ship-yards in Bestion, New York and Philadelphia. The railreads opened within the last tew years into the Interior of Maryland and Virginia and West Virginia new have their termind at Washington, and the preducts of the millions of acres of white onk forest, which the construction of these reads has made available for ship building, can be brought directly to the Washington pard. The contract prices on file at the Navy Department show that white oak timber has been almost invariably delivered at the Washington navy yard at a lower price than at any other establishment, except Nortock, and generally about the same as that yard, but now that the immense interior forware of Maryland and Virginia, and especially those of West Virginia, have been brought into service Washington will be able to dely competition in the immension and price of that timber. qual dispatch.

The navy yards to the north and cust are nearer to the supplies of white, spruce and Norway plac, and have about the same relative advantage in distance as to sai, walnut and other timber of a supplies of the same and the same are supplied.

that species, but the quantities used are compar-stively so insignificant that it is not worth taking falo consideration.

The Washington may yard has now the advantage of an almost DEBUT COMMUNICATION b. HECT COMMUNICATION
by railway with the principal iron manufactories
of the country; the distance from the torge and
reling mill in the iron regions is not greater, if so
great, as it is to the havy yards north and east of
Washington. And even before the facilities of

Amount can be furnished that may be required. The bituminous coal of the Atleghany—inexhaustible in quantity, and in quality equal or superfor to any other coal for mechanical or manufacturing purposes and for steam navigation—can be brought to the Washington navy yard by the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and by the Ballimore and Ohio raliroad, in connection with the Peint of Rocks raliroad, in any quantity can be furnished to any other navy yard in the country. The schedules of contract prices on file at the Navy Lepartment show that this coal is defluered at the Washington mavy yard at a price from twenty-four to seventy-two per cent. less than it is delivered at the other varies on the Atlantic. The same schedules also show that anthractic coal is delivered at the other varies on the Atlantic. The same schedules also show that any ard at a price from seven to twenty-two per cent. less than it he same arricle is delivered at the may jards at Norfolk, Charleston and Portsmouth, N. H. The cost of anthractic delivered at New York is eight per cent, and at Palliadelphia nineteen per cent, less than a Washington. This difference in the price of anthractic delivered.

THE ADTREASURE REGION.

In view of these facts, and which are patent to ly is true that the number of "skilled artisans ed" in the District of Columbia as com-with the great cities of Boston, New York required, after a cessation of work, for weeks or months, and witnessed the runh by the crowd to secure employment, he might probably have been remarked to qualify the romark so far as the word "limited" to concerned.

The committee seem to have lost sight of the

city of Washington: It is scarcely necessary sey that he nation how in existence would come the folly of an attempt to capture it by along force, and a naval force must ascend the standard and thirty miles to reach the city. For sixty or seventy miles of that distar so the river could in a very short time be on tracted with hulks and torpedocs, and its be as a remed with guns of a calibre and number anat would render the passage of a heatile fieer, a physical impossibility.

the passage of a nonine was, a physical imposibility.

The mineral and agr solitural wealth of the country is being devely sed, and the productions of the loom, the anvil and the forge are assumulating, notwithely drug the depression of the last two years, with a rapidity that has sharely a parallel in "as history of any other country. The fluitible age connerce with nations "beyond the stas" which the country has herefore maintained, "at which was checked by our civil saries, is recovering its wigor, and ere unether decade whall have passed OUR MATIONAL PLAS

will have passed

will heat from the masthead of American marchantmen. Shall commerce be protected? If so,
then we must have a navy commensurate with
the magnitude of the interests involved, and to
trente that navy and maintake its efficiency all
the navy yards now in operation will not more
than suffice, and to abolish one so complete in all
the facilities requisite to build and equip shipscf-war as the Washington navy yard would be so
unwise, so im-provident, that it is difficult to believe that it has ever been seriously contemplated.

If the attention of Congress could be called to
the socceptry of building a navy, alike decanded
for the interests of our commerce, the protection
of our mariners on the bigh seas and sur citizens
in foreign countries, navy yards would be establiabed upon a scale commensurate with the dignity, power and wealth of the country. The
Washington navy yard is admirably situated for
a greet national cetablishment, and can be extended and improved, at a comparatively small
cost, so as to make its dock yard and naval station
equal to any in the world.

The Government of the United States own
nozrly three fourshs of the front of the Anacostia
river on each side, from its mouth to the bridge
above the navy yerd, the rest of the front can be
beingth from the individual owners at a very
small cost. Wikin those boundaries can be conciructed

A COMMODIOUS BASEN A-COMMODIOUS SLASIS

A-COMMODIOUS SLASIS

by building a bulkhead along the whole front from the Arsenal to the bridge on the north side upon the plan and following the line as proposed by Captain C. P. Patterson in the report of the board of survey in 1872, and a corresponding bulkhead on the south side from Giesboro' point to the bridge, with a width of one thousand feet at the bridge, and gradually increasing in width to fiften hundred teet at the mouth of Jamescrees, and from theree with an easy curve to conform to the bridge, and gradually increasing in severe fifteen bundred teet at the mouth of Jamescreek, and from thence with an easy curve to conform to the direction of the east bank of the Potomac river in frant of Giesboro'. The deposits of mud, and and gravel excavated from the bed of the basic te get the necessary depth of water weuld be required to fill the flats and low ground inside of the bulkbeads along the margin of the river.

The ground thus rectained would afford wom on the south side and to some extent on the north side for buildings for the preservation of navalterer, for workshops, "building slips" and "graving dicks," timber docks and sheds, and every other requisite for the construction, equipment and repairs of naval ships, of which room would thus be obtained, (with the addition of a few acres on the north side, to make the ground of an uniform width from the point of the builkhead,) to build thirty and repair an equal number at the same time, while the basin flied with the fresh water of the Potomac and the Amacostia would the same time, while the basin flied with the fresh water of the Potomac and the Amacostia would the same time, while the basin flied with the fresh water of the Potomac and the Amacostia would the same time, while the basin flied with the fresh water of the Potomac and the Amacostia would the same time, while the basin side with the fresh water of the Potomac and the Amacostia would the same time, while the basin flied with the fresh water of the Potomac and the Amacostia would the same time, while the same time and the same time and the same time, while the same time and the same time and the same time, while the same time and the same time and the same time, while the same time and the same ti same time, while the basin filled with the fresh water of the Potennac and the Anneostia would be of sufficient c-pacity to moor forty ships of the largest, and an equal number of the smaller clars; where there will be no lear of worms to eat the wooden ships or sait to corrode those constructed of iron, and in a harbor protected from wielent winds, and where strong currents and DANGEROUS PLOATING ICH

DANGEROUS FLOATING ICE
ore unknown. The waters of the Petomac and
the Anscostia hold in solution a remarkable preservative of timber, the components of which, I
believe, are yet unknown, but the observation
and experience of three fourths of a century have
proved its existence. The letter of Mr. John
Holroyd, published a few days since in the
Chronicle, affords very interesting testimony of
the fact. to fact.
The Potemas river affords depth of water suffi-The Potemas river affords depth of water sufficient to float with safety ships drawing twenty-have feet throughout its entire course, from its mouth to the Anacostia river, except at a point about two or three unies below Indian Head, where there is a bar, upon which there is but twenty-two feet. This bar, the maps of the coast survey show, is of limited extent and the water over it can be deepened to twenty-five feet at a moderate cost, and which will render the river ravigable for war ships of the largest class fitted complete for service—not only ships now in existance, but iron-clad wessels that may hereafter be built, equal in power to any in the navies of Europe. Some of the heavily-plated ships of the frittle in any draw from twenty-six totwenty-seven feet of water, but the experience of a brief trial of these ships has demonstrated that they draw too much water for active service, and others have been built, or are now in course of construction, that will bear heavier armor and carry batteries more formidable with less draft of water. Take, for example, the "Devastation," now completed: more formidable with less draft of water. Take, for example, the "Bevastation," now completed: Size is plated with fourteen-lich armor, carries four guns of thirty-five tons weight each, and draws nearly twenty-seven feet of water, while the "Inflexible," now nearly finished, is plated with twenty-four inch armor, will carry four guns of eighty-one tons each, and will draw only twenty-five feet of water.

You will observe, of these two great ships, that which has the lightest draft of water is vastly the most formidable, and it only requires a re-

which has the lightest draft of water is vastly the most formidable, and it only requires a re-form in our present ideas of the proper relative proportions of the principal dimensions of large ships to insure increased efficiency, speed and power, without a corresponding increase in draft of water. In truth, there is no necessity for build-ling, nor reason why ships should be built, how-ever formidable their power or collossal their size, to draw more than twenty-five feet of water, and if our ships are constructed to draw more than twenty-five feet, then it will be as difficult to ficat them down the Delaware, from League Island, as it will be a finat them down the Belsand as it will be a finat one from Washington, the water in the two riv ers being about the same depth—differe HORATIO N. EASEY.

FREETCARY 10, 1875. THE COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

Widnesday, February 10, 1873.
On motion of Mr. P. Phillips, John R. Tomptins, ceq., of Meblie, Ala., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.
On motion of Mr. J. A. Grow, Wm. Hubbell Tesher, ceq., of Cincinnati, Onlo, was admitted o practice as an attorney and counselor of this court. Suirt.
No. 167. John J. Dixwell et al., pinintiffs in error, vs. S. M. Jones. On motion of Mr. James Haker, dismissed with costs.
No. 184. James S. French et al., appellants, vs. A cannoter Hay, administrator, &c. Passed.

No. 185. Henry H. Moore, plaintiff in error, vs.
The State of Mississippi. This cause was argued by Mr. P. Phillips, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. T. W. Bartley and Mr. Geo. P. Edmunds for the defendant in error.

Adjourned until to-merrow at 12 o'clock.

Special Term-Judge Wylie. This court made the following decrees: Rowe et al. vs. Eaton. Order substituting

Hitz vs. Duvall. Decree taking bill for confessed.

Dertley vs. Eaton. Decree substituting John P.
Cook as trustee to make release.

Kubn vs. Kuhn. Decree taking bill for con-Hull & Hume vs. Alexander. Decree pro con National Metropolitan Bank vs. Renchon. De cree for sale, and appointing James M. Johnson

General Term-Supreme Court. General form apprene tours.

Justices Wylie, Glin and Humphreys sat in bear jesterday, and were engaged as follows:
Hughes vs. Denver & Peck. The argument in this case was conduced and submitted,
Carter vs. Grant. The argument in this case was begun. The case will occupy to-day,

Circuit Court-Chief Justice Cartter. This court was engaged as follows yesterday: Leaville vs. Holden. Verdict for defendant. Knowles vs. Duvall. Judgment on injunction Sullivan vs. Snell. Judgment confessed for Kaufman vs. Price. Dismissed. Collins vs. Safford. Verdict for \$500 and in Hewett vs. Rogers. This case was begun but

CARES TO-DAY. The following cases are assigned for trial to-day: Nos. 44, 70, 80, 8014, 54, 48, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 87, 88, 9, 90, 91, 94, 95, 96 and 97. Criminal Court-Judge MacArthur.

This court was engaged as follows yesterday: THE SLATTER CASE.

The case of Hope H. Slatter, charged with the murder of Michael Hussey, was called, and the line fixed for next Monday, the fifteenth day of March arch. The residue of the session was devoted to Dis

Police Court-Judge Snell. Police Court-Judge Snell.

In this court Henry Taylor was charged with hurglary of house stil Sixth street, and farceny of bed-clothing and other articles, and frightening the immates of the house so as to prevent an slarm; held for grand jury. Sarah Simms, Samuel Jackson, Peter Gilleyer, James H. Johnson, Wm. Simms and John Coleman were all sent down as vagrants. George Simpson was sent to the work-house for sixty days for the same offence. Hiram Erown, cursing; 83. Receipts for the day, \$3. A bad day for crime.

THE LATE HAMILTON SMITH.

His Obsequies Yesterday.

The remains of the late Hamilton Smith were esterday placed in a vault in Oak Hill cemetery. The funeral took place from the residence of Judge Key, in Georgetown. The pall-bearers were Judge Niblack, of Indiana; Mr. Beok, of Kentucky: Dr. Brodhead, General Vincent; General Dunn, Dr. Lindsley, Dr. Peter Parker and Judge Weed. His two eldest sons, Huntington Smith and Ballard Smith, of the Louisville Courier Journal, strived in season to be present and from that city could be drawn, upon very brief notice, all the skilled artisans that would be required to meet any conceivable emergency.

After years of labor, and the expenditure of millions of money to mate the facilities at League Island that now crist at Washington, work can then be done at the former that can now be done at the last named naval establishment; but, as labor and material command as high a rate at Philadelphia as they do in Washington, the work cannot be done changer.

The committee advance as one of the leading arguments in layer of the continuance of the League; Island that they are located within the defences of great cutles. This is a strong reason for their continuance, and one which may be applied to the Washington cannot be called "great" in the sense with which that term can be applied to the washington navy yard with Washington cannot be called "great" in the sense with which that term can be applied to the Washington cannot be called "great" in the sense with which that term can be applied to the Washington cannot be called "great" in the sense with which that term can be applied to the Washington cannot be called "great" in the sense with which that term can be applied to the Washington cannot be called "great" in the sense with which that term can be applied to the Washington cannot be called "great" in the sense with which that term can be applied to the Washington cannot be called "great" in the sense with which the people is involed in its defence, and the promptices with which the people of the States responded to the wait for its defence, and the promptices with which the people of the States responded to the wait for its defence, and the promptices with which the people of the States responded to the wait for its defence, and the promptices with which the people of the States responded to the wait for its defence, and the promptices with which the people of the States responded to the wait for its defence, and the promptices with which the people is first which the peop at the funeral. Mr. Smith was for many year one of the lending lawyers of the West, and dur

DISTRICT RETROCESSION.

MASS MEETING IN GEORGETOWN.

CUR SISTER CITY CLAMORING.

PETITION TO BE PRESENTED TO CONGRESS.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF GRIEVANCES.

Speeches of Citizens on the Subject.

A short time since THE NATIONAL REPUBLI CAN published a communication from a citizen of North Carolina giving all the facts in connection with the cession of a pertion of Virginia to the District of Columbia, and its retrocession to the State. The article was copied in the Georgetown Courier, and some days afterwards the following circular was distributed to the people of George-

"Recrocession be Maryland!—A mass meeting of the people of Georgelown and of the county of Washington west of Rock creek will be held in the Blarket-house hall next Wednesday night, February 10, 1870, at 7 o'clock, to consider the propriety of petitioning Congress to retrecede to Maryland all that part of the District of Columbia lying west of Rock creek."

ORGANIZATION OF THE MEETING. At the hour announced for the meeting there were a dozon or more in the sail, and by 8 o'clock there were probably one hundled and twenty-five persons present, consisting of fitteen to twenty colored men, twenty-five or thirty boys, numerous employees on the canal, and the remaindor bush colored men, twenty-net, and the remainder business men of Goorgetown.

The movers of the meeting coming to the conclusion that the attendance would not be much larger, at 8th o'clock Mr. Fred. W. Jones called the meeting to order, and nominated the following gentlemen as officers: President, Essu Pickreit, vice presidents, W. King, W. H. Tenney, Hugh Csperton, James Goddari, John T. Mitchell, F. W. Jones, Jos. L. Simms, W. D. Cassio, R. L. Cropley, A. Frey and Charles Wheatley: secretaries. J. M. Waters, W. A. Hutchins and J. D. McGill, who were unanimously elected. On the officers being called to take their positions it was found that the major portion was absent.

REMARKS OF THE FRESIDENT.

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT. Mr. Pickrell, on assuming the chair, returned thanks for the honor conferred, and stated the objects of the meeting. He said it was desired to all interests better served. He regretted the slim attendance, but hoped all would work earnostly or the project. Captain James Goddard was called upon to address the meeting, but declined, as he was present to listen. He felt a deep interest in the move ment, and desired to hear from those present who

Loud calls were made for Mr. W. D. Cassin, but he hesitated, and during the hesitation the cry of fire arcse, when a rush was made for the door, and nearly all the ancience left without arcertaining whether the building was on fire or not. The cause was soon made known, for in the northwest end of the hall the stove had been knocked over by the motley crowd that had surrounded it, and the coals therefrom were thrown over the floor and quite a blaze was made. Some rushed for water, others stood on the street and cried fire, and some ran to the Henry Addison engine-house and gave the airm, but before the apparatus arrived the fire was extinguished, with but little injury to the building. The cries of fire brought to the scene a large portion of the inhabitants of the city, which swelled the crowd greatly. THE HALL ON PIRE.

When crider had been restored an investiga-tion was made as to the cause of the fire. Some claimed that it had been knocked over by the opponents of retrocession; others claimed that the colored men who had congregated around it had pushed one of the number, who, to save him-self from falling, caught hold of the stove and pulled it over. Sever other theories were given, but nothing definite could be ascertained. AN INVESTIGATION.

NIR. Cassin, after the investigation was over, arose and said be did not ceme to the meeting for the purpose of making a speech, and therefore would say but little. He invored retrocession back to Maryland as the only salvation to this portion of the District of Columbia. By going back the people of Georgetown would become free and sovereign Americans, which they were not to-day. The reign of three men, appointed by the President of the United States without the consent of the people, showed that there was no ireedom. He opposed the Morrill and Sargent bills for the government of the District of Columbia, and also the appointment of men to rule the District who were not taxpayers. In the entire movement for the government of the District to the movement for the government of the District there was a sinister motive. He referred to the retrocession of one portion of the District (Alexandria) back to Virginia, and claimed that the people of Georgetown should be allowed the same right. As matters were, an effort was being made to swamp out the very life-blood of the citizens of Georgetown. VIEWS OF MR. CASSIN. Calls were made for Mr. F. W. Jones, but there

THE PETITION. THE PRITITION.

Mr. Cassin moved that a committee he appointed to prepare and present a proper memorial to Congress praying for retrocession.

Capt. Goddard called upon Mr. McGill for his views, but Mr. McGill was not prepared. He read the following:
To the Honorable Senals and House of Representa-tives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

To the Honorable Results and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Compress assembled:

The undersigned, residents of Georgetown and of that portion of the District of Columbia lying west of Rock creek, most respectfully petition your honorable bodies to pass such an act as will retracede to the State of Maryland all that territory lying west of Rock creek and now embraced in the District of Columbia.

The United States, after such retrocession, will still retain much more territory than is necessary for the mere purposes of a capital; and the section in which we live may well be severed from the District with great advantage to us, and no disadvantage whatever to the Government. We are oppressed and burdened without corresponding behefits. Our taxes are enormously high, and mainly because we are near the seat of government and supposed to be ready to maintain its splender; whereas we do not participate to an appreciable degree in aught of the numerons blessings bestowed upon the capital. We are entirely ignored (and naturally so) in all appropriations made for the capital, and but a single member of both your Houses resides among us. We are only recognized as belonging to the seat of government by its tax gatherer, and we feel that our condition would be much bettered if we were separated from the District and allowed to manage our own affairs.

And as in duty bound, we will ever pray, &c. ge our own affairs.

And as in duty bound, we will ever pray, &c.

MR. M'GILL HAMPANT. He also rend a letter from the District Commis-sioners granting permission to hold the meeting in the market house, Georgetown, and also that they should pay to the market master the ex-pense of gas and \$10, the latter to be returned less pense of gas and \$10, the latter to be returned less
the amount of damage done the building. This
he thought very tyrannical, as the people of
Georgetown had built the market house and
they had to ask permission to occupy it.
Mr. Cassin moved the adoption of the memorial
as read. Agreed to.
These present were invited to step forward and
sign the petition, which a large portion did, and
the meeting adjourned, and thus closed one of the
greatest farces ever witnessed in the District of
Columbia. The movement, if there is any merit
in it, did not receive the support last night of the
business men and tax payers of the city, but on
the other hand the meeting was attended by
many who came out of curiosity, while others
were present because they had no other place to
go, and was a shelter from the cold for a few
hours.

ASH WEDNESDAY. Its Celebration Yesterday. Yesterday was Ash Wednesday, and Masses were celebrated in all our Catholic churches. The ashes were blessed before the earliest Mass, and afterwards the ancient custom of putting the The ashes were blessed before the carliest Mass, and afterwards the ancient custom of putting the sign of the cross on the foreheads of the faithful was observed. This ceremony consists in the priest dipping his thumb into a plate of blessed ashes, and then making on the forchead of the faithful, kneeling at the altar railing, the sign of the cross, saying in Latin the words, "Remember, man, thou art but dust, and untodust thou shalt return." In the early ages of the Church there was considerable disputation as to the time of celebrating Eastern, which is a movable feast. The Western and Eastern churches were divided on the subject, and considerable embarrassment was constaintly arising as a consequence. It was finally settled that Easter Day should be celebrated on the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon or next after the fill moon which happens upon or next after the fill moon the first of March, and that day will be a Sunday, the Easter festival will be celebrated on the next ensuing Sunday, the 28th of March. Thus, Ash Wedneeday falls upon the loth of February, and Easter this year occurs within six days of the carliest perfed upon which the festival can be celebrated according to the law which regulates its place on the calendar. The earliest date on which it can occur is the 28d of March, the latest the 28th of April. In 17cl and 1818 Easter fell on the 22d of March, but this cannot happen again until the next century, when, in 1913, it will fall on the 22d of March. In 1886 Easter will occur on the 28th of April. In 1941 and 1818 Easter fell on the 22d of March, in 18th Seater will occur on the 28th of April. In 1941 and 1818 Easter fell on the 22d of March, in 18th Seater will occur on the 28th of April. In 1943, on the 25th of April. Thus it may be seen that the extreme limits are seldom reached, a fact which shows the extraordinary exactitude with which the data used in fixing the time for its celebration were calculated upon.

Pastoral Residence The beautiful rectory of St. John's church, Ray, Dr. Atkins, incumbent, has been completed. It is a commodious and well-built residence of brick, two stories and besement, with Mansard roof, (yet unfinished.) and, incredible as it may seem to those who have inspected it, cost less than \$12,000. The architect was John Fraser, who enjoys an envisible reputation, he having designed decidedly the most beautiful buildings in the District, such as that of the British Legation, Mr. Lowrie, Mr. Pollock, Walter S. Cox and notably Vernon row, on Pennsylvania avenue. The builders were Young & Keenan: the painting was executed by Ed. Fowler, the plastering by Hoffman & Serriu, the brick masonry by W. A. Hutchins, and the plumbing by S. Waters. W. D. Wyvill, of Washington, furnished the heater and range, and generously denoted the beautiful parlor grate. Emmanuel Carstens, whose admirable work can be seen in so many churches, public halls and mensions of the District, frescoed the library in the most creditable manner, and this, too, without charge; while Governor Shepherd, with that large-heartedness for which he is so justly celebrated, donated the very beautiful chandellers and gas fixtures which tend so much to the finish of this admirably-arranged rectory. two stories and basement, with Mansard roof

Yesterday afternoon, about 3:30 o'clock, an alarm was sounded from box thirty-two, canned by the discovery of fire in the frame building used as an office at the lime-kilns of the Mesers. Godey, corner of Twenty-seventh and L streets northwest. The flames were extinguished after doing about \$600 worth of damage, which is fully covered by insurance.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

For the Middle and Eastern States falli-barometer, higher temperatures, cloudy we ther, and possibly rain or snow.

The following was the range of the termometer at Hempler's yesterday: 8 a. m., 70; 10 a. m., 140; 12 m., 150; 2 p. m., 300; 5 p. m., 170; 6 p. m., 140; 5 p. m., 130.

For market report see talrd page.
Use Patterson a Jor.ce Trophy tomatoes, Uhoice truits—Maiara Fruit Co., 406 th th.
The Comptroller yetterday paid the apothe-

Choice fruits—Maisra Fruit Co., 408 9th st.

The Compiroller yo terday paid the apethecaries to the poor.

Simon Wolf, esq., of this city, delivered his lecture on the influor, os of Judaless with great success in Albany or, Sunday evening.

The ice on the Potomac having reached a thickness of seven inches, the Kennebec and Potomac lec Compar, y have put a large force of men to work cutting, to finish filling their houses.

Spicer, southwest corner of Ninth and Estreets, has a lot of fancy New York butter, just in; also, fine butter from other sections. Inducements in priors.

In the Equity Conet yesterday Judge Wylle wade a decree of diverce on the application of Wm. C. Johneon for a diverce from his wife, Virginia Johneon, on the usual grounds. The resignation of Dr. Morris Cooper as physician to the Washington asylum has been accepted by she District Commissioners, and Dr. C. M. Hine has been appointed in his place. M. Hipe has been appointed in his place.

Miss Katie Putnam, supported by her excellent
company, will appear at the National theatre en
hienday next for one week. Manager Barten
intends that she shall be succeeded by other fine
artists.

William S. Snook, the fireman who was injured
about the head by the accident to the hose exriage of No. 5 company on Sunday, is still delirious, and his physician, Dr. Appieby, of Georgetown, thinks it will be some weeks before he can
recover.

At a recent meeting of the Wasnington Menu-

At a recent meeting of the Wasnington Monument Association they elected Dr. Charles F.
Stansbury a member of the board of directors, en
place of George W. Rights, esq., who recently resigned on account of his business engagements.
Uspaid taxes will rob you of comfort and rest.
Parties having unpaid bills for improvements
should censuit J. F. Brochead, 262 Fifteenth
street, at once, as he now has facilities for paying
such bills with a great saving of time and money
to the property-holder.

Mr. Levi Davis, one of the oldest clerks of the
Adjutant General's effice, and socretary to the
board of commissioners United States Soldiers'
Home, died at his residence in Georgetown, at
20'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Davis entered
the Adjutant General's office in 1846. He was
highly esteemed by all who knew him.
At the fourth monthly meeting of the Jackson At the fourth monthly meeting of the Jackson Building Association advances were sold on twenty-two of its shares at an average premium of fity-eight per cent. A large number of new shares were added to its already large just, its books remain open but one month longer for new subscribtion.

subscriptions.

About 6 o'clock yesterday morning an old colored man, aged seventy-five years, named George Ross, was found in his room, No. 303 G street northwest, stiff in death. As far as can be ascertained he came home late last night, and when found this morning he was near his store with some kindning wood in his hands. The coroner beld a post-mortem examination, and decided that death resulted from rupture of the heart.

It is no fiction, Messra Yates & Mitchell are offering unprecedented bargains to each purchasers in household linen and materials for wearing apparet. A rich display of dress goods of all kinds is displayed, with an extra temptation of ten per cent. off their already greatly reduced rates. Ladies should not fail to stop at 517 Market space on every shopping trip, and thus save money. hus save money.

It is a satisfaction to trade with a merchant

It is a satisfaction to trade with a merchant who by years of industry and entorprise has established a character for correct dealing, which assures the purchaser of value received for all expenditures. Such is the case when one buys an article at the attractive store of J. H. Boteler & Co., v23 Pennsylvania avenue, whose stock of chins, glass and crockery ware and general household goods comprises most any article which one may call for. Mr. Boteler's long experience and exclusive devotion to the business enables him to keep in stock just what will suit the taste of our metropolitan society. His goods delivered will always accord with the samples exhibited. For excellence in goods and honesty in prices, purchase of this courtoous and enterprising merchant.

One of the most attractive and best stocked stores which adorn our modern Avenue is that of Messrs. Webb & Beveridge, whose handsome display of fine china, plated-ware, cutlery and glass-ware, statuettes, tronzes, together with ornamental and plain crockery, has no superior south of Philadelphia. The handsome windows are only samples of the goods in stock. A long series of years of uninterrupted devotion to the business has enabled this firm to establish a character and popularity in wholesale and retail dealing which renders it a great advantage to the purchaser to secure goods at this house. Purchasing by direct importation, this firm can compete with Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York houses in the inducements offered to the wholesale customer. To save money and secure reliable goods at the lowest market rates, purchase of Webb & Beveridge, Nc. 1009 Pennsylvania avenue. One of the most attractive and best stocked

Mo visited the collection of large and hand-We visited the collection of large and handsomely-framed oil paintings now on exhibition at
the store No. 101 Pennsylvania avonue. No. 74
in the catalogue represents "The Judgment of
Solomon" in his decision of the rightful mother
of the child, painted by H. Taylor, of London.
No. 30, "The Hills of the Hudson," a scene in the
Katskill mountains, by Edward D. Lewis, of
Philadelphia, No. 73, "Christmas Eve in Old
England," by B. R. Morenesd, of Boston, is well
painted. No. 55, "Noonday," the headwaters of
the Thames, by Herman Simon. No. 60, "Gastle
litenbach," in the Black forest of Germany, by
Paul Weber. No. 51, "Winter"—old church of
Derwent Waters. No. 50, "The Braffendels on
the Rhine," by W. M. Steineke. No. 64, "In the
Andes," by F. D. Briscoe, is rich in color and
picturesque is scenery. This is an unusual opportunity to purchase really fine pictures for those
who desire to adorn their homes or increase their
collections with works of art. We are assured by
the owner of these paintings (Mr. Hugh A.
McClann, of Philadelphia,) that he will sell every
painting placed on them or any person among
the audience to overbid. Remember the sale
takes place this afternoon at 5:30 o'clock, and in
the evening at 7:30.

LOVE AND MARRIAGE.

Mrs. Le Fevre's Second Lecture. Mrs. Mary E. Le Fevre has succeeded in disappointing two audiences in this city within a very short period. The first disappointment was on the occasion of the Lincoln hall lecture—"Our Great Mistake"-to listen to which a very full audience had assembled, in the belief that it was to be a purely literary effort, but instead of to be a purely literary effort, but instead of which it was a dissertation upon social theories. Last night an audience numbering probably three hundred, about one fifth of whom were ladies, attended Old Fellows' hall, with the evident expectation of hearing some ultra ideas enunciated by Mrs. Le Fevre on the subject of "Love and Marriage:" but they went home totally disappointed in that respect; and if they had sufficient intelligence to appreciate the lecture—some of them had not—agreeably disappointed. The tone of portions of the lecture was somewhat in the nature of an explanation of her previous effort, and she took occasion to emphatically deny that she advocated either free love in the general acceptation of the term, or the abrogation of statutory laws on the subject of marriage.

riage.
The idea of her lecture was to show that under Anterosa of the technique was construct under existing social laws in this country there is not that "freedom of love" which is the only true and honest concomitant of the marriage vow; that instead of love—lust, a desire for wealth, fame and social dislication were the elements which entered into the union, and of necessity as a rule they arrived unbanance and could offer be which entered into the union, and of necessity as a rule they proved unhappy and resulted after the novelty of the affair had worn off in alienation, desertion and the evils which followed as a natural consequence. The trouble with the lecture was that the lady argued upon the incorrect hypothesis that she alone of all the women of the land, and her husband of all the males, duly appreciated and enjoyed this spiritual love, which soared above all purely material considerations, and formed the bond between them as securely and perfectly as though the state had not stepped in to legalize it by its recorded sanction and approval. In general terms she pictured from her standpoint the unhappy results of the marriages of the day, but found only individual cases to flustrate her position, which almost assumed that the dectrine of total depravity was a truism. Incident to the fecture, by one or two aliusions and declarations she clearly showed that she is orthodox in religion and practical merality, but she went a little too far in arraigning the rest of the world for their shortcomings. she went a little too far in arraigning the rest of the world for their shortcomings.

She paid her respects to The National Returnation in a few satirful remarks, which caused its representative to langh, with the rest of the audience, but not to tremble, as she evidently expected he would. She interrupted the lecture to introduce a couple of love songs, which, with a plano accompaniment, were well rendered. The reading was decidedly good, and was frequently interrupted with laughter at the hits made, and with applause when the rounded periods of the sentimental portion were effectively rendered. rendered.
In closing she returned in gracious language her thanks to the auditors, and retired muid ap-

Juvenile Thieves Detective Coomes, while walking on Indiana evenue yesterday morning, and whon near the corner of Second street, noticed two boys appreaching, and having in their possession a quan-tity of gas fixtures, old lead and copper, probably worth \$40, which he felt satisfied had been taken worth \$40, which he feit satisfied had been taken from some house and was about to be disposed of. He started for the youths, and succeeded in securing the one having the plunder, but the other managed to escape, dropping a bunch of keys in his hurry to depart. The boy captured was taken to police headquarters, and gave his name as Henry Thomas; the other is well known and will soon be arrested. Mr. Robert Willett, owning a fine house on Indiana avenue, visited the central station and recognized all of the property and also the keys.

Two Monsters.

A monster concert accompanies a monster drawing at the Public Library, at Louisville, Ky., on the 27th of this month. Almost every note of the 27th of this month. Almost every note of music will represent a bank note. The plaudits of the audience will be given alike to Giumore and the gainer of a great gift. It is safe to say that the applause which greets the luckiest man will outwelgh even that which Gilmore's music will

It is proposed to expend the receipts of the Hawthorne entertainment in unbleached cotton, and fill out a box with half-worn garments of any description and half-wors shoes. The box will be displiched at the earliest possible period, and any one having articles to contribute can send them to the residence of Mrs. I.A. Hopkins, Franklin bookstore, 121 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.

Not Called For. An injudicious system of taking strangers' orders for garments to be "made to order" without requiring a deposit on them has left on our hands the following :

hands the following:

SIX HANDSOME WORSTED (DIAGONAL)

SUITS.

TWO BLUE CLOTH FROCK COATS AND
VESTS, (SATIN LINED.)

EIGHT PAIRS OF TBOTSERS.

ONE SURTOUT OVERCOAT, (SATIN LINED.)

TWO MEDIUM-WEIGHT OVERCOATS,
(SATIN LINED.)

We will dispose of any of the above at 55 cents en the dellar.

A. SAKS & CO.,

115 Seventh street.

CURFLENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

(Continued from First Page.)

cording such acceptance in their minutes and filing, the same with the Secretary of the laterier.

The nink section provides that when ten or more consecutive miles of the road or branch at either of both ends of the line shall have been completed, the President of the United States shall special three commissioners, to be paid by the company to inspect the part of the road completed and report its condition to the Secretary of the Interior.

The tenth section authorizes and requires the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the estilicate of the Secretary of the Interior that said part of the Fercetary of the Interior that said part of the road has been constructed in conformity with the provisions of this set, and upon the application of the company in question, to inderes the guarantee of the United States for the payment of the interest on the first mortgage gels-bends provided for in the third section.

Section eleven provides for the establishment of two divisions of the road; one-axending four hundred miles westward from its commencement opposite the District of Columbia, to be known as the Mountain division, and the other the residue of seven hundred miles, including the Chicago branch, to be known as the Western devision, and that the United States shall guarantee interest by indorsement at the rate of seventeen thousand five hundred dollars for each mile of western division.

The twelfth section directs that the bonds indorse shall met exceed the sum above mentioned per mile for the section completed, and that a similar indorsement shall be made for every section of ten miles completed, and fithe last section of ten miles completed, and fithe last section of the miles completed, and that a similar indorsement shall be made for every section of ten miles completed, and that he completed above.

Section threen provides that for the first year after the completion of the road and branch the

shall be made to the same extent per mile as provided above.
Section thirteen provides that for the first year after the completion of the road and branch, the said company shall not charge more than nine mills per ton per mile as freight on grain from St. Louis or Chicago to tide-water at or near Washington or Etchmond; and that said charge shall be reduced one half mill per ton per mile until it shall have been reduced to seven and one half mills per ton per mile.

The fourteenth section provides that one year after the completion of the road the company shall pay one per cent, on the amount of the indorest bonds to the United States, and shall make a similar payment annually until the bonds are shall pay one per cent. on the smount of the indorsed bonds to the United States, and shall make
a similar payment annually until the bonds are
due, when the whole amount paid shall be applied
to the payment of the principal of the bonds af
the company; provided that at that time the
company shall have paid all the interest then
due on the bonds indorsed by the United States,
but all the money so paid shall be forfeited to the
United States upon failure for more than sixty
days to pay the interest due on the bonds so
guaranteed by the United States, and upon such
default the Secretary of the Treasury shall take
possession of the road and dispose of it as shall
best subserve the interest of all parties.

The lifteenth section provides that the said
read shall be commenced within six months and
completed within three years after the passage of
this set, with all its appurtenances, equal in all
respects to the furniture of first-class narrow,
gauge railroads in running order, and that the
uniform gauge of three feet be adopted throughout the entire length of the road. It provides,
also, that the rails be made of the oest American
steel or iron, and that a telegraph line be erected
along the whole line.

The sixteenth section directs the corporation to
conform to the laws of the States through which
the read may pass in relation to railroad crossingr, &c.
Section seventeen provides that the said rail-

to, seventeen provides that the said rail-Section seventeen provides that the said rall-road shall not be constructed through the District of Columbia until its route shall have been sur-veyed and approved by Congress.

Section eighteen grants the consent of the United States to the construction of a double-track bridge acress the Ohioriver, with the pro-vision that the bridge be constructed according to the laws governing bridges over said river, and that the plans, &c., be first approved by the Sec-retary of war. retary of war.

Section nineteen gives Congress the authority to regulate the rates of travel and transportation over said road.

The New Tax Bill. The following is the text of the new revenu ill as reported to the House from the Committee on Ways and Means yesterday:

A Bill to further protect the sinking fund to provide for the exigencies of the Go A Bill to further protect the sinking fund and to provide for the exigencies of the Government.

Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the date of the passage of this act there shall be levied and collected on all distilled spirits on which the tax prescribed by law shall not have been paid, and whether the said spirits shall then be in distillery, bonded warehouse or not, a tax of one dollar on each proof galion or wine gallon; when below proof, to be paid by distiller, owner or person having possession thereof, before removal from the distillery, bended warehouse, and so much of section 3251 or the revised statutes of the United States as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed: Provided, That in addition to the tax of seventy cents per gallon, imposed by law now existing, there shall be levied and collected a tax of fifteen cents, being one half the increase of tax under this act, on each and every proof gallon, or wine gallon when below proof, or domestic distilled spirits, manufactured and placed in bonded warehouse, prior to the day when this act shall take effect and held in bonded warehouse at that time; and on all such spirits then held by distillers, rectifiers or wholesale dealers, having in their possession or under their control distilled spirits in stamped packages; and any person who lers, rectifiers or wholesale dealers, having in their possession or under their control distilled spirits in stamped packages; and any person who shall sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of such distilled spirits, after this act takes effect, until an additional stamp—to be especially provided for this purpose by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue—denoting payment of the additional tax of afteen cents per gallon herein imposed is purchased and attached to the package or packages containing the same, in such manner as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall prescribe, shall be subject to and pay a penalty of one dollar for each and ever gallon so removed; and the spirits removed shall be forfeited to the United States. And provided further. That on all branlar for each and ever gailon so removed; and the spirits removed shall be forfeited to the United States: And provided further. That on all brandy, gin, rum, and on all compounds and proparations of which distilled spirits is a component part of chief value, embracing all forms of distilled spirits imported from foreign countries on which the duty, as fixed in the revised statutes, is two dollars per gailon. The duty hereafter to be levised, collected and paid shall be two dollars and fifty cents per proof gailon.

Sec. 2. That section 3,355 of the revised statutes be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words "twenty cents per pound," and inserting, in lien thereof the words "twenty-four cents per pound; provided that the increase of tax herein provided far shall not apply to tobacco on which the tax under existing law shall have been paid when this act takes effect."

Sec. 3. That so much of section 3,437 as imposes a stamp tax on friction matches, lucifer matches, or other articles made in part of wood, and used for like purposes, be, and the same is hereby repealed, to take effect on and after the lat day of July, 1875.

Sec. 4. That on all molasses (not including tank bottoms, sirup of sugar, cane juice, melado or concentrated melado), and on sugars, according to

Sec. 4. That on all molasses (not including table bottoms, sirup of sugar, cane juice, melado or concentrated melado), and on sugars, according to the Dutch standard in color, imported from foreign countries, there shall be levied, collected and paid, in addition to the duties new imposed in schedule "G," section 2,504 of the revised statutes, an amount equal to 25 per cent, of said duties as levied upon the several grades therein designated.

ties as levied upon the soveral graces therein designated.

Sec. 5. That so much of section 2,503 of the revised statutes as provides that only 90 per centum of the several duties and rates of duty imposed on certain articles therein enumerated, by section 2,504, shall be levied, collected and paid, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and the several duties and rates of duty prescribed in said section 2,504 shall be and remain as by that section levied, without abatement of ten per centum as provided in section 2,503.

Sec. 6. That the increase of duties provided by Sec. 6. That the increase of duties provided by Sec. 6. That the increase of duties provided by this set shall not apply to any goods, wares, or merchandise, actually on shipboard and bound to the United States on the 10th day of February, 1875, nor on any such goods, wares, or merchan-dize on deposit in warehouses or public stores at the date of the passage of this act.

AMUSEMENTS.

Ford's Opera House-Sheridan & Mack. To-night an entire change of programme will be presented by the Sheridan, Mack & Day com-bination. Three new specialties will be given by the incomparable Sheridan & Mack, introducing the incomparable Sheridan & Mack, introducing songs and dances. The pretty Stuart Sisters in new songs, duetts and their popular double-clog medley. Little Carrie Boaheli will appear in a new song and dance entitled, "She's Pretty as a Picture." The Leslie Brothers in their parlor gymnastics, in which they are unrivaled. Miss Allcia Jourdan will open a new budget of her songs. Lester and Allen in new songs and sketches, and Grimaldi Adams will produce his new pantonime, "Love in a Tub," assisted by the full company. But three more nights remain of this excellent company's performances, and we are pleased to see the audiences are increasing rightly.

Edward Eggleston's Lecture. One of the best audiences of the season assem-bled last evening to hear this well-known writer, whose "Circuit Rider" and "Hoosier Schoolmas er" have made him famous. He is a very pacu ter" have made him famous. He is a very pseu-liar speaker, but has a maguetism about him which holds his audience spell-bound. His lecture was upon the subject, "Paradise of Childhood," and a strain of pure humor, intermingling with his sound doctrine in regard to the early educa-tion, made the discourse intensely interesting. Just preceding the lecture Prof. J. W. Bischoff gave the audience a fine impromptu voluntary, and the encore which he received fully attested his popularity in this quarter. He is a genial and true gentleman, and has many warm friends here. He is to take a prominent part in the concertnext Wednesday.

Memorial Church Lectures. The second lecture of the course on natural history by Dr. J. G. Morris, of Pennsylvania Col-lege, will take place to morrow (Friday) evening. The subject will be "The Microscope and its Disrne subject will be "The Microscope and its Dis-coveries," and, judging from the satisfaction manifested at the previous lecture and the Doc-ter's high reputation as an authority in science, we predict another crowded house. This source is an exceedingly valuable one, and as it is by one whom Prof. Henry has called the Humboldt of America, it cannot fall in engaging the attention of our best lecture-goers.

Reopening of the National-Katio Putnam This young and brilliant artist, with her full dramatic company, will appear at the National theatre on Monday night next. We are giad to learn that her engagements through the South and West have been highly successful. The opening piece will be the popular dramatisation from Charles Dickenn' novel, the "Old Curiosity Shop." The play is replete with pathetic incidents and sparkling dialogue, and its one of Miss Futnam's most popular representations. Abraham Lincoln.

Special preparations are being made for the great lecture of Mr. Colfax on Abraham Liccoin, at Lincoln hall, next Friday evening. The reat Lincoln hall, next Friday evening. The re-terved seats, for which there is no extra charge, are for sale at Brad Adams', corner of F and Ninth streets. They are only fifty cents. Friday next, the great President, if he were living, would be sixty-six, and it is this birthday which is to be celebrated. The occasion is one of much prominence, and it will be made very interesting as well. Seats should be secured, as the hall will doubtless be crowded. The Avenue Theatre.

The company at the Avenue theatre having been completely filled up, appeared to excellent advantage last night. The programme was a first-class one, and the audience most respectable and orderly. The transformation worked in that establishment by the new management is really wordered. Sore Threat, Quinsy, Inflamed Tonsile and Air Passages are promptly cured by the use of Pond's Extract. It never falls. FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

(Continued from First Page.) vertisement was published in but one or two papers.
Mr. HULMAN, of Ind., offered a substitute, which was agreed to requiring the advertisements of mail lettings in each State and Territory to be conspicuously post of in each post office in such State and Territ ary for at least thirty days prior to such bettings.

days prior to such settings.

Mr. PLATT, ef N. Y., offered an amendment fixing salaries of cert-in postmanters, as follows: New York, \$5,000; Philadelphia, Hoston, Chicago and St. Louis, \$0,000 each; Brooklyn, Battimore, San Francisco and Jineinasat, \$5,000 each.

Mr. MERSIAN opposed as increase of salaries as this time, and thought in the New York of See, if any increase was made it should go to the subordinates who had been compelled to pay heavy assessments. nee, if any increase was made it should go to the subordinates who had been compelled to pay heavy assessments.

Mr. CUX, of N. Y., advecated an increase in the salary of the postmaster at New York as an act of justice, and said that if the salary was made proportionate to other cities it would be \$45,000. He presented statistics showing the amount of business dome, the importance of the office, and the responsibility of the position. He moved to insert \$40,000.

Mr. PUTTER, of N. Y., advocated the amendment proposed by Mr. CUX, and held that the asseunt now paid was not equivalent to that paid for similar services in private business.

Mr. KASSON, of lows, argued against the increase of salaries, and said when the proposition was made on Monday to admit an amendment dxing the salaries of postmasters he supposed it was proposed to reduce salaries. There were in the West, and is some cases in the East, many cities where the postmaster received double the salary of the chief effect of the State, and it was now proposed by the gentleman from New York to nay the nostmaster in that sit. cities where the postmaster received double the salary of the chief officer of the State, and it was now proposed by the gentleman from New York to pay the postmaster in that city a salary equal to the Secretary of State. He thought a million dollars could be saved by a proper equalization of salaries of postmasters.

Mr. STANARD, of Mo., argued that the salaries of efficers should correspond with the smount of bonds required. It was so in other business, and the rule held good in relation to postmasters. postmasters.

Mr. SYPHER, of La., said he found that the salary of the postmaster of Des Moines, Mr. Kasson's own city, was \$4,000, and his bond but \$22,000, while in New Orleans the salary was the same and the bond \$100,000.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Obio, said the Committee on Appropriations had considered the subject and found great inequality in the salaries of postmasters. They had found the ordinary \$1,000 postmaster had about the softest office in the gift of the Government.

HE COULD NOT CONSENT
to the increase unless the decrease accompanied
it. By a proper readjustment, making the scale
of Salary proportioned to the population of the
cites, he believed a saving of from \$350,000 to
\$400,000 cold be made.

Mr. COX said if gentlemen wanted to cut down
the salaries of the small officers they could do so
under the resolution by which this amendment
was offered. Their neglect to do so should not be
allowed to work against the acknowledged justice
of the increase proposed in these cases.

Mr. BCOK, of Ky, said he did not think there
was a postmaster in the United States that should
have \$10,000 a year. No Cabinet officer received
that amount. The district judge got but \$3,500
alter spending years to qualify blosself for the
position. A postmaster, it was said, had to give
bonds. Give bonds for what—that he will do his
duty? Large deficiencies in the post office appropriations were called for because the postmasters
were getting \$4,000, \$5,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000,
while the work was done by clerks, and they were
political emissaries in every State of the Union.

MR. COX WITHOREW HIS AMENDMENT.

Mr. O'NELLL, of Pa., offered an amendment,
making the salaries of each postmaster and to HE COULD NOT CONSENT

MR. COX WITHDREW HIS AMENDMENT.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Pa., offered an amendment,
making the salaries of each postmaster named in
the amendment the same as New York.

Mr. MYERS, of Penn., asked when it would be
time to consider the claims of the poor letter carriers. [Laughter.]

Mr. TYNER, with a view to cutting of debate,
moved that the committee rise, which was agreed
to, and the committee rose. moved that the committee rise, which was agreed to, and the committee rose.

The House limited debate to five minutes upon The House limited debate to five minutes upon the pending amendment, and again wont into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. CONGER, of Mich., opposed the proposed increase, and in the course of his remarks said there was no law fixing the rent of the post-office boxes, from which it was proposed to pay the increase, it being wholly at the will of the post-master to fix the rent. He argued that if the increase was made thus dependent the rent of the boxes would be made oppressive.

Mr. O'NEILL's amendment was then rejected without division.

Mr. KASSON offered an amendment proposing that the salares of postmasters in cities and towns

that the salares of postmasters in cities and town with a population of forty thousand or less, b the last census, shall be reduced twenty-five po ent., but in no case shall the compe educed below two thousand dollars. 5 to 98.

Mr. NEGLEY, of Penn, moved to add Pittsurg, Pennsylvania, to the five thousand dollar
ist. Rejected. list. Rejected.
The original amendment, offered by Mr. Platt,
was then rejected, but thirty-one voting in favor Mr. SMITH, of Ohio, offered an amendment re-

pealing so much of the post office appropriation bill of June 1, 1872, as authorizes a contract for carrying the mails between San Francisco and Japan and China, and annulling any contract mosers such act. Adopted.
Mesers, COBURN, of Ind., and FORT, of Ill., lered amendments in favor of the free trans-ission of public documents and agricultural cost through the mails. Pending debate, on motion of Mr. TYNER, the Pending debate, on motion of Mr. TYNER, the committee rose, and at 5:30 p. m. the House book a recess till 7:30, the evening session to be devoted to debate only, no business whatever to be done.

Evening Session-The House reassembled at 7:30, not more than a desen members being present.

Messrs. Hunten, of Ind., Page, of Cal., Crittendun, of Md., and Banning, of Oblo, obtained leave to print their remarks.

Mr. Belli, of Ga., then addressed the House AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA,

AFFAIRS IN LGUISIANA, condemning the military interference with the Legislature on the 4th of January last, denying the validity of the Kellogg government and denouncing the course pursued by Gen. Sheridan, charging that it was but a part of a scheme to keep up the Republican party.

Mr. WARD, of N. J., spoke upon

THE SUBJECT OF THE TARIFF, arguing that the protective system should be arguing that the protective system should be unswervingly adhered to.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Ind., asked and obtained leave to print some remarks additional to those made by him on Saturday last.

Mr. HEREFORD, of W. Va., spoke upon the condition of affairs in Louislans.

Mr. ROBBINS, of N. C., addressed the House upon the Ropublican policy towards the South, pronouncing it a failure and declaring it so pronounced by the people in the most emphatic maner at the late elections.

Mr. ATKINS, of Tenn., followed upon Arkansas affairs; and eas affairs; and Mr. Millelik IN spoke upon Louisiana affairs. Mr. CAIN, of S. U., desended the Republican policy in the South, and declared there was

AS GOOD A FEELING

as the two classes in South Carolina as in any State in the Union. He attributed whatever of discrete there is in the South to the want of education, and argued that education was of the most momentous importance to the liberties of the country. AS GOOD A PERLING At 10 p. m. the House adjourned.

Modern Women. It is a sad commentary upon our boasted civil-ization that the women of our times have degen-erated in health and physique until they are litfration that the women of our times have degenerated in health and physique until they are literally a race of invalids—pale, nervous, feeble and back achy, with only here and there a few noble exceptions in the persons of the robust, buxom ladies characteristic of the zex in days gome by. By a very large experience, covering a period of years, and embracing the treatment of many thousands of cases of the allments peculiar to women, Dr. Pierce, of the World's Bispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., has perfected, by the combination of dertain vegetable extracts, a natural specific, which he does not extol as a cure-all, but one which admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most positive and reilable remedy for those weaknesses and complaints that afflict the women of the present day. This natural specific compound is called Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The following are among those discases in which this wonderful medicine has worked cures as if by magic, and with a certainty never before attained by any medicines: Wesk back, nervous and general debility, falling and other displacements of internal organs resulting from debility and lack of strength in natural supports, internal fever congestion, inflammation and ulceration, and very many other chronic diseases incident to women, not proper to mention here, in which, as well as in the cases that have been eaumerated, the Favorite Prescription effects cures—the marvel of the world. It will not do harm in any state or condition of the system, and by adopting its use the invalid lady may avoid that severest of ordeals—the consulting of a family physician. Favorite Prescription is sold by dealers in medicines generally.

Auction Sales To-day. By Duncanson Brothers:
At 4 o'clock, improved property, on Second Street east, between H and I streets south.
At 7:30 o'clock, at No. 1101 Pennsylvania avenue, a choice collection of oil paintings. By Thomas Dowling:
At — o'clock, a three-story brick dwalling,
on the north side of south D street, between New
Jersoy avenue and First street cast. By Jos. F. Keliey: At 4:30 o'clock, a valuable brick residence, on K street, near St. Aloysius church, in square No. 675.

At 3:30 o'clock, valuable improved property, two-story brick dwelling, situated on T street, be-tween Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, north-west. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New books at Solomon & Chapman's. A gold band bracelet has been lost.

Webb & Beveridge, importers of fine china. U. S. Marshai's sale, Wednesday, March 3. Proposals for removing night-soil and garbage. E. C. Townsend will lecture on Tuesday even-J. W. Boteler & Brother, bouse-furnishing Duncanson Bros, will sell this evening fine oil paintings.

Latimer & Cleary will sell on Friday, February 25, valuable property.

Second sociable of the Young Men's Christian Association, Friday evening. paintings. Second sociation of the Young sten's Cartatian Association, Friday evening.

The Skrakoch Grand Italian opera at the Na-tional theatre Monday evening.

Duncanason Brothers will rell on Friday, Feb-ruary 12, a lot of household furniture.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR VALUABLES. Call and examine the fire and burglar-proof vanits of the Safe Deposit Company, corner of New York arenne and Fifteenth street, for ease keeping of securities, jewels, silver-ware, or other valuables. Rents, from ten to sixty dollars per annum, according to size. No business man can added to do without them.

Takewarning from the Chicago and Hoston fires

TANOY NAMES DON'T MAKE GOOD to GABS. Try the B-C. 2 for 25 cents, and best them if you can. 8 s better than 15 s., 10's better than 15 s., 10's better than 15 s. acres soid in this city or any other. To be had only at 480 Seventh arrest northwest, sign of the big clock. feed-tf. A WNINGS
And awning frames, manufactured by J. G. Hoga N. 713 Market Spuce. Awnings for stores, public buildings, hotels, and private residences at factory prices. Flags and camp-meeting tents for all or rent.

Bole agent for the o ly genuine Mildew-proof Awning Goods.

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PERUVIAN SYRUP .- This valuable medicine has been silently making its way into public favor by the numerous remarkable cures it has performed. Its singular efficacy is owing to the protoxide of free which in this preparation remains un-changed, and is the only form in which this wifel-element of healthy blood can be supplied.

changed, the is the only form is which selement of healthy blood can be supplied.

Consumptivel Take Notice—Every moment of delay makes your cure more hopeless, and much depends on the judicious choice of a remedy. The amount of testimony in favor of Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, as a cure for consumption, far exceeds all that can be brought to support the pretensions of any other medicine. See Dr. Schenck's Aimanac, containing the certificates of many persons of the highest respectability who have been restored to health, after being pronounced incurable by physicians of acknowledged ability. Schenck's Fulmonic Syrup aloue has cured many, as these evidences will show; but the cure is often prouncted by the employment of two other remedies which Dr. Schenck provides for the purpose. These additional remedies are Schenck's Sea Wees Tonic and Mandrake Pills. By the timely use of these medicines, according to directions, Dr. Schenck certifies that most any case of Consumption may be cared.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

\$10 TO \$1,000 invested in Stocks and Gold pays 200 per cent. a month. Send for particulars. Tumbridge & Oo., Bankers, 2 Wall street, New York. TRURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER used daily will keep the teeth clean, white and sound, the gums healthy and the breath sweet. Twenty-five and fifty cents per bottle. JOUVEN'S INODOROUS KID-GLOVE CLEANER will removate solled gloves thoroughly and quickly. Twenty-five cents per bettle. THOMPSON'S POMADE OFFIME is equal to the best French, and but half the price. Twenty-five and fifty cents per bottle. WELLS' STRENGTHENING PLASTERS are the very best. All sold by druggists.

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Flour and Oatmeal.
Fine clusters.

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EEP your accounts
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FIVE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE,
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The sais of subscription will commence on Thursday morning. Feb. 18, at 0 o clock, at Maisercott &
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E. C. TOWNSEND, THE POPULAB AND VERSATILE READER, WILL DELIVER A LECTURE AT LYCEUM HALL, E street, between Eleventh and Tweifth.
TURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 18, 187%,
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Tickets, 5) cents; for sale at the principal book-tores and hotels. Beserved sexts at Brad. Adams; without extra charge. F. M. Heaton, Gen. W. M. Dunn, J. M. Dufant, F. Stokes, J. M. Barciay, Committee. A VENUE THEATRE.
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NATURAL HISTORY will be delivered in Memorial Church, by DR, JOHN G. MONRIS, Member of the American Scientific Association and Professor of Zoology in Pennsylvania Coilege.

FIRST LECTURE—Friday, February S. 8 p. m. "Animal Architecture," in which with be shown the wonderful mechanism displayed by many animals, especially insects, in the construction of their dwellings and places for rearing their young. (Illustrated by large drawings and natural objects.) SECUND LECTURE-Friday, February 12. "The Mirroscope and its Discov. rics." (Hisstrated.) THIRD LECTURE-Friday, February 19. "Ani-THER LECTURE - Friday, February 19. "Animal instincts." (Hustrated.)
FOURTH LECTURE - Friday, February 28. "Some Remarkable Phenomena in the Vegetable Kingdom." (Hinstrated.)
FIFTH LECTURE-Friday, March 5. "Ghass Sponges and Corais," (Hustrated.)
Course tickets, with reserve seats, 81.50. Scholars' tickets, (good for educators, students and scholars, 181.

ars' tickets, (good for educators, students and scholars,) \$1. Tickets and diagrams for the selection of scats will be found at J. C. Varker's, E7 Seventh street, and at Geo, Hymeal's, D street, hear Seventh. fci-tf Braun's Autotypes.

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Round trip \$1, including admission to Mansion
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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. HOLDING A DISTRICT OF THE COURT OF THE UNITED STATES IN AND FOR SAID DISTRICT.

In the Matter of the Real and Personal Property of the First National Bank of You washington. D. C., having reported to the court that under and by virace of an older of this court in the above entitled matter, passed on the 2th day of July, 554, he did, on the 5th day of December, 1874, selt at public audition the banking-house of said bank and the Carmitore and apportenance thereof to the Utlasha's National Bank of Washington, being the highest hidder as a substantial control of the Carmitor and apportenance thereof to the Utlasha's National Bank of Washington, being the highest hidder as a substantial control of the Carmitor D. C. HUMPHREYS, Justice,
A true copy—Test: E. J. Maigy, Clerk,
Jack-ThSMtd

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